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NEW GENERA OF NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI.

The following new genera of North American Fungi have been published by Saccardo.

HYSTEROMYXA, Sacc. & Ell., Mich., II, p. 574.—Perithecia membranaceous, superficial, depressed, oblong or subangular, bright colored, dehiscence rimose or substellate, texture irregularly cellular, thin, covered with a homogeneous, transparent cuticle. Spores abundant, globose bright colored. Basidia not seen. A genus of doubtful affinity; placed by Saccardo in Syll. III, p. 622, among the subcupulate *Sphæropsidæ*.

H. EFFUGIENS, S. & E.—Perithecia minute, flattened, superficial, dull red, 1-6 mm. in diameter. Spores globose, smooth, 8—10 μ , 3—4-nucleate, subhyaline with a rose-colored tint. Found at Newfield, N. J., on dead foliage of *Cupressus thyoides*, still hanging on the limbs of a tree cut the previous year. Specimens have been distributed in the North Am. Fungi, no. 1221.

PESTALOZZIELLA, Sacc. & Ell., Mich., II, p. 575.—Acervuli subcuticular, without any distinct perithecium. Spores oblong-elliptical, continuous, subhyaline with hyaline bristles at the apex. Differs from *Pestalozzia* in its continuous, nearly hyaline spores.

P. SUBSESSILIS, S. & E. (N. A. F. 1223.)—Spots minute, nearly round, amphigenous, faded with a dark margin. Acervuli punctiform, covered by the epidermis, pallid. Spores oblong-elliptical, obtuse at each end, 20—22 \times 6½—7 μ , continuous, 2—3 nucleate, subhyaline with an apical, bristle-like appendage dividing into 4—5 branches from near the base and 20—25 μ long by 1 μ thick. The spores appear to be borne on very short, bristle-like basidia. Common on living leaves of *Geranium Carolinianum* at Newfield, N. J., spring and summer.

EVERHARTIA, Sacc. & Ell., Mich. II, p. 580.—Sporodochia verruciform, dark amber color, superficial. Conidia involved in a gelatinous or mucose substance, densely compacted, cylindrical, closely convolute, multiseptate, hyaline. Basidia obsolete. The genus is dedicated to Benjamin M. Everhart, of West Chester, Pa.

E. HYMENULOIDES, S. & E. (N. A. F. 969.)—Sporodochia of a dirty amber color, scattered, hemispherical or subelongated, 1-6—1.5 mm. in diameter, compact, superficial. Conidia cylindrical, closely coiled so as to form a flattened, subelliptical mass (18—20 \times 16 μ), closely septate or jointed, the segments subcubical, 2—2½ μ in diameter, hyaline but immersed in a yellowish mucose substance. Found on dead leaves of *Sorghum nutans*, at Newfield, N. J., autumn.

An examination at this time (June, 1885) of specimens collected in 1880, shows the coiled spores or conidia to have assumed the appearance of globose or ovate sacks or asci about 15 μ in diameter, containing numerous small (21-3—3 \times 11-3 μ) sporules arranged more or less distinctly in

a spiral manner, and being, in fact, the different sections or joints into which the spirally coiled, cylindrical conidia have separated. Apparently these joints or segments were at first contained in a tubular membrane which has now dissolved, being more evanescent than the membrane enveloping the entire coil, which still persists and appears even more distinct than at first, in the form of a subglobose sack or ascus. In the examination of the fresh specimens the spirally coiled conidia seemed to be attached laterally to upright, simple threads or hyphæ, but we would not be positive of this. The genus is evidently allied to *Cylindrocolia*.

SPHÆROCREAS, Sacc. & Ell., Mich, II, p. 502.—Sporodochia superficial, globose or hemispherical, compact. Hyphæ or sporophores closely fasciculate, filiform, very long, continuous, simple. Conidia large, globose-ellipsoid, continuous, hyaline, adhering to the sporophores by a long, cuspidate tail or pedicel. A very distinct genus but of doubtful affinity approaching *Aegerita* on one side and *Næmatelia* on the other.

S. PUBESCENS, S. & E.—Sporodochia subglobose, yellowish, (white when fresh), .5—1 mm. in diameter, clothed with acicular, continuous, scattered hairs about 60 x 2 μ . Hyphæ very long, densely radiate, fasciculate. Conidia obovate, 25—30 x 20—22 μ , hyaline, with a single nucleus and covered with a thick (2 μ) hyaline membrane and gradually narrowed below into a hyaline cusp or pedicel by which it is attached to the hyphæ or sporophores. Apparently very rare. Found only in a single locality under the roots of an old cedar stump partly overturned, on decaying fragments of wood and wet leaves appearing like a small, white Peziza on a speck of white mold. Under this particular stump it has been found sparingly for several years, but nowhere else.

GRANULARIA, Willd. emend.—Sporodochia (peridia?) globose, bright-colored, rather soft, composed of hyphæ and hyaline, filiform sporophores densely, radiately compacted. Spores (conidia?) ovoid, continuous, hyaline, terminal. A genus allied on one side to the *Gasteromycetes*, and on the other to the *Hyphomycetes*, more closely to the latter.

G. EUROTIOIDES, S. & E.—Sporidochia subglobose, adnate-superficial, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in diameter, pale-yellowish, smooth, subcarnose. Hyphæ densely compacted, filiform, variously subramose, continuous, hyaline, 5 μ thick. Conidia ovoid, hyaline, $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ μ , acrogenous. On the substance of a broken specimen of *Pachyma cocos*, Schw., lying on the ground, Newfield, N. J., autumn, 1880.

HAINESIA, Ell. & Sacc., Syll. III. p. 698.—Acervuli subcuticular but soon erumpent, pulvinate, minute, phyllogenous, bright-colored, mostly yellowish-red, subtremelloid. Conidia oblong or suballantoid, continuous, hyaline, terminal and lateral, on filiform basidia which are often fasciculately branched.

Dedicated to the late Wm. T. Haines, Esq., of West Chester, Pa., distinguished alike for his legal attainments and his love of Natural Science.

H. RHOINA, Ell. & Sacc.—*Gloeosporium* (?) *rhoinum*, Sacc. Fungi Ital., tab. 1036. Spots hypophyllous, subcircular, fading out with a darker margin. Acervuli innate-emergent, pulvinate, nearly amber color. Conidia suballantoid, somewhat curved, 10—12 x 3 *u*. Basidia copiously once or twice branched, 56—60 *u* long, branches sometimes verticillate, bacillary, hyaline or yellowish in the mass. In the lower surface of the leaves of *Rhus copallina*, Newfield, N. J., August and September, 1883.

ELLISIELLA, Sacc., n. g., Mich. II, p. 26.—Hyphæ steriles erectæ, simplices, fuscæ. Conidia fusoid, with a long, curved beak above.

E. CAUDATA, Sacc., Mich. II, p. 147.—Tufts erumpent, oblong or sublinear, black, minute, $\frac{1}{4}$ —1.3 mm. long, $\frac{1}{8}$ mm. wide. Sterile hyphæ erect, cuspidate, rather rigid, continuous, or often distinctly septate, 100—180 x 7 *u*, dark-fuliginous, subbulbose at base. Basidia at the base of the hyphæ, subpyriform, subobtuse at the apex, 2—3-spored, 15—20 x 6 *u*, very pale olivaceous. Conidia fusoid, slightly curved, 28 x 5—6 *u*, hyaline or yellowish, nucleate, attenuated below into a slender, curved base or pedicel, 25—30 x 1 *u*.

We agree with the opinion expressed by Prof. Peck, in the 35th Rep. N. Y. State Mus., p. 139, that this genus is not sufficiently distinct from *Colletotrichum*.

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

SACCARDO & BERLESE.—“Miscellanea Mycologica,”

[Continued from page 95.]

SCORIOMYCES, Ell. & Sacc., nov. gen.

Sporodochium amorphous, somewhat waxy, bright colored, arising from the apices of rhizamorphoid fibres, forming a dense net in each sub-hexagonal area of which are produced the subglobose spores. No hyphæ or basidia seen. An anomalous genus of doubtful affinity.

SCORIOMYCES Cragini, Ell. & Sacc.

Fibres rhizamorphoid, amber-colored, bearing at their extremities orange colored masses of irregular shape, subcontinuous or interrupted and cavernous, bearing some resemblance to a mass of broken down honey comb or “bee bread,” the amorphous masses attached to each other in a subreticulate manner, and bearing the subglobose or subangular, orange-yellow, grumous spores, 16—20 *u* in diameter.

On rotten wood of *Rhus venenata*, under the bark, and in the earth and among decaying roots around old stumps, Newfield, N. J. Sent also from Kansas by Prof. F. W. Cragin (no. 148.) Probably not autonomous